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BULLETIN

OF THE

National Tuberculosis Association

Vol. IV AUGUST, 1918 No. 11

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Red Cross Seal Plans To Be Announced

As the BULLETIN goes to press it is still too early to make definite announcement with regard to plans for the Red Cross seal campaign for 1918. As most anti-tuberculosis workers, however, have already heard, there is a likelihood that a radical change in the methods of the Christmas campaign will have to be adopted. Negotiations have been in progress for nearly three weeks with the officials of the American Red Cross with a view to arriving at a satisfactory basis of co-operation. As soon as a definite announcement with regard to the plan to be adopted can be made, letters of advice will be forwarded at once to state agents. Detailed announcement will also be made in the September issue of the BULLETIN which will be issued somewhat earlier in the month than usual. Meanwhile anti-tuberculosis workers are advised to hold in abeyance any plans for the development of the 1918 Christmas seal campaign until a definite announcement as to policy can be issued from the national office.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Act

Of broad interest to tuberculosis workers throughout the country, in connection especially with the problem of soldiers and sailors discharged on account of tuberculosis, is the Smith-Sears Vocational Rehabilitation Act (Senate bill No. 4557) which was signed by the President and became a law on June 27.

Though space will not permit reprinting the bill in full here, the following summary gives its main provisions:

Section 1. The act applies only to "disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States."

Section 2. Disability is defined as any condition which, in the opinion of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, renders a man unable to enter or continue a gainful occupation. Such men shall be provided by the Board, if possible, with such a course of vocational rehabilitation as it may prescribe. While taking such a course, these men shall be paid each month an amount equal to their last month's pay when in service, or equal to the war risk insurance to which they would be entitled, if the latter amount is larger. In the case of men who were enlisted at the time of their discharge the family shall receive a compulsory allotment and an allowance from the War Risk Insurance Bureau on the same basis as though the men were still in service. When, however, a man either fails or refuses to follow the course satisfactorily to the Board, part or all of the monthly compensation due him may be withheld. Vocational training is not to begin in any case until the army or navy medical authorities certify that the patient is in suitable condition for it.

Section 3. As far as practicable, such vocational rehabilitation shall be made available without cost to men entitled to war risk insurance who may not be completely disabled.

Section 4. The Board is given all necessary administrative powers to make this rehabilitation effective, including the placing of men in suitable occupations when the course is completed—with authority to utilize for this purpose the employment facilities of the Department of Labor.

Section 5. The Board shall make pertinent studies and reports, and may enter into such cooperation with other agencies as it deems advisable.

Section 6. All treatment of men prior to their discharge shall be under the control of the War Department and Navy Department respectively, but any mutually helpful coordination between these departments and the Board may be established by mutual agreement. The Board shall cooperate with these departments "insofar as may be necessary to effect a continuous process of vocational training."

Section 7. The Board is authorized to receive unconditioned donations, in addition to the federal appropriations for this work.

Section 8. $2,000,000 is appropriated by Congress, and its general distribution specified.

Section 9. The Board shall make a quarterly financial statement and an annual report.

Sections 10 and 11. Legislative details not necessary to summarize.

It will be noted that the act makes no reference to disability especially on account of tuberculosis or other specific cause. It applies, however, to disability through any cause. The general discussion regarding this measure has been concerned, it is true, with disability resulting from wounds or shell-shock, but perhaps when the work gets under way it may be found that disability from tuberculosis and other disease presents an equally serious and even more difficult question. Tuberculosis workers would do well to see that their particular problem of rehabilitation is kept sufficiently before the attention of the Board, and to tender their cooperation in working that problem out successfully.

The full text of the act is printed in *The Vocational Summary* for July (Vol. I, No. 3), published by the Federal Board. Subscription to this publication may apparently be had free on request.

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Frederick D. Hopkins, Leet B. Myers } *Field Secretaries*
Dr. H. A. Pattison *Medical Field Secretary*
John Daniels *Publicity Secretary*

Hold the Home Lines

That it is the better part of patriotism for many anti-tuberculosis workers and nurses to stay in their present positions rather than to go into foreign or into other government service is the impression one may draw from the following resolution adopted by the executive committee of the National Tuberculosis Association at a meeting on July 13:

"Resolved, That the National Tuberculosis Association is strongly opposed to the loss by draft of men who occupy valuable and essential positions in tuberculosis work; the executive office is instructed to secure information as to the drafting of such men and to do everything possible to secure their exemption."

Following out the resolution, the National Association has corresponded with the heads of all anti-tuberculosis associations in the following letter:

"Among the problems by which tuberculosis workers throughout the country are confronted on account of the war, there is one which concerns the efficiency and in some cases the very maintenance of anti-tuberculosis activities in the community at large. This is the problem presented by the continued withdrawal of executive officers either to take up new war work, largely in Europe, or to enter the army or navy, by draft or enlistment.

"These inroads have already been serious. By all means let organizations and individuals employed in combating tuberculosis be second to none in answering their country's call to service! But we must also face squarely the question of whether in the end some workers cannot render the most effective service by sticking to their present posts. With at least a million people afflicted with this disease in the United States, an annual death toll exceeding 150,000, and the additional problem of providing for the thousands of men rejected in the draft or discharged from the army and navy as tuberculous, any relaxation of the tuberculosis campaign will be very costly to the nation in terms of human waste.

"The National Association urges, therefore, that in the case of executives or officers whose relation to tuberculosis work is vital, earnest and thorough consideration be given to the question which the present letter raises."

The call for service with the Red Cross, the Rockefeller Commission, or the Army is bound to come to all of those who are making a success at the present time in tuberculosis work. The two questions that will confront one at such a time are, first of all, "Can I do more work where I am than I could do in some new field; and secondly, can some one else take up my work if I leave it?" It is no doubt the popular thing to join the Red Cross and to go to France or to Italy, but it is sometimes much more patriotic to stay at home even in the face of criticism.

Which is the better patriotism in any individual instance, only the man or woman who is called upon can finally decide.

Sectional Conference Shaping Up

Detailed programs are now being worked out for the six sectional tuberculosis conferences to be held in September and October. Suggestions regarding speakers, however, will still be welcomed. Those who plan to attend should make note of times and places as follows: Spokane, Wash., September 27 and 28; St. Louis, October 2-4; Denver, October 4 and 5; Birmingham, Ala., October 11 and 12; Pittsburgh, October 17 and 18; Providence, R. I., October 25 and 26.

The change in the time and place of the Mississippi Valley Conference, of which Paul L. Benjamin, Associated Charities, Minneapolis, Minn., is now secretary, should be especially noted. The personnel of the Central Council in charge of this conference is otherwise as given in the May Bulletin.

The programs of the other five conferences, held under the auspices of the National Association, will in general be limited to the discussion of the health education of the soldier and civilian population in war-time and the care of soldiers and their families now and after the war. It is probable that under the general head of "Health Education" most of the conferences will discuss publicity, exhibits, lectures, printed literature and the Modern Health Crusade.

In connection with the consideration of adequate tuberculosis programs in war time, the conference will take up the questions of organization, hospitals, clinics, nurses, open-air schools, and industrial conservation, and other parts of a complete community program. "The Diagnosis of Tuberculosis in War Time" will be dealt with at the medical sessions.

The Red Cross will be asked to cooperate, especially in the presentation of the subject, "Adequate Care of the Tuberculous Soldier." Under this heading there will be talks on federal hospital provision, vocational training and reinstatement into civilian life. It is planned to have a session on "Public Health Nursing" at each conference.

Each program will also have additional features of special interest to the particular conference district. The Southern Conference, for example, will discuss the Negro problem, and the Southwestern Conference the problem of the indigent migratory consumptive. Preceding each of the five conferences, the executive secretaries of the state associations and some others (attendance by invitation) will meet for a one-day institute on programs and methods of state work. All anti-tuberculosis workers will be welcome at the public conferences.

Enclosure slips suitable for use in letters are now being prepared. Those who would like to help advertise any of the conferences may obtain a supply of these slips upon application to their state association or to the National Association. Preliminary announcements, giving program details and other information, will be ready about September 1. The National Association will be glad to mail these announcements to any addresses sent to the executive office. It is expected that the detailed programs will be printed in the September Bulletin.

Dr. Hatfield Managing Director

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Tuberculosis Association held at Saranac Lake on July 13, the title of Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, who has been serving for the last four years as Executive Secretary of the Association since the resignation of Dr. Livingston Farrand, was changed to one more expressive of his duties, namely, *Managing Director.* Dr. Hatfield will devote more time to the work of the National Association. Mr. Jacobs will continue in his present capacity as will the other members of the staff. The executive committee is considering certain plans for the expansion of the work of the Association which will be taken up at its next meeting to be held at Buffalo, on August 17.

Cleveland's "Baby-Saving Special"

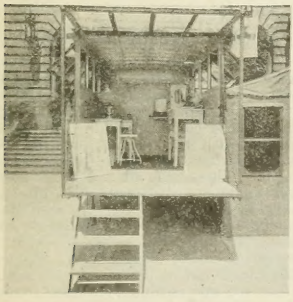
To take health to the very door of the home the Cleveland Children's Year Committee is operating a traveling dispensary which is in reality a three-room child hygiene clinic. Mounted on a standard army ambulance chassis, this "Baby Saving Special" makes daily trips, on schedule, to the eight health districts into which the city has been divided.

The interior of the motor truck proper is equipped as a model child hygiene dispensary, with examining table, scales, measuring rods and other facilities. Attached to each side of the truck are large folding tents which, when in position, furnish a waiting room for mothers and babies, as well as an exhibit and lecture room. On the roof of the car a folding motion picture screen and portable projection machine afford opportunity for the showing of health films to drive home the lessons of the physician and nurse in charge of the car.

The car is driven in turn by the women members of a volunteer Children's Year motor corps. Each driver is uniformed in khaki. To assist in handling the crews a uniformed sanitary patrolman also is carried on the car.

Mothers whose babies are found to be in need of medical treatment are immediately referred to the Babies Dispensary and Hospital for free treatment, or to physicians in their own neighborhood who are known to be competent, if they can afford to pay for service. The mothers of well babies are referred to the nearest of the city's prophylactic dispensaries for regular instruction in "how to keep well."

On the roof of the traveling dispensary a folding screen and portable motion picture machine afford health lessons in pictures



The interior of the traveling dispensary is perfectly equipped for prophylactic child hygiene work

Most of the motion pictures used were worked up by Dr. Richard A. Bolt, chief of the bureau of child hygiene of the division of health. A set of films entitled "Six Ways to Save a Baby" portrays vividly right and wrong ways of giving a bath, virtues of a home-made ice-box, proper clothing, different methods of weighing, how to modify milk, prevention of infection, and the importance of birth registration. The National Tuberculosis Association's film on "The Great Truth," dealing with the curability of tuberculosis, is also used. A physician explains each picture and answers questions. By a new device the reel may be stopped and any picture held as long as desired.

In some 100 operating hours since the car recently went into service 381 babies have been examined, and 3,200 mothers, fathers and older children have received instruction in child care.

Cleveland claims the distinction of being the first city in the country to utilize an automobile dispensary for child hygiene work. This dispensary was made possible through the interest of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Chisholm of Cleveland, who presented the car to the Children's Year Committee, of which Mr. Chisholm is chairman. The idea of such a travelling dispensary was suggested by the dental car designed by Dr. S. Marshall Weaver of Cleveland, and now in use in the army. Dr. R. H. Bishop, Jr., Cleveland's Commissioner of Health, and J. D. Halliday, chief of the bureau of health education, adapted this idea to the city's Children's Year campaign.

In crowded slum sections mothers with their babies crowd about the dispensary as soon as it comes to a stop

More About Children's Year

In the BULLETIN for July appeared a brief note with reference to the Children's Year drive of the Federal Children's Bureau, in which it was stated that the National Association would be glad to hear from tuberculosis agencies which are cooperating in that undertaking. Below is presented briefly information which has since come to hand, either directly or indirectly, from a number of localities.

In Three Cities

The vigorous manner in which Cleveland is getting into the child-saving campaign is described elsewhere in the present issue. The Anti-Tuberculosis League is actively cooperating in the enterprise.

Minneapolis has organized a city-wide children's year committee, with which the tuberculosis association is closely affiliated. Special prominence is being given to an extensive child welfare exhibit.

The first weighing station in Baltimore was opened by the Maryland association, which is also providing automobiles to carry the mothers and children to and from the clinic.

State Associations Act

In Tennessee, the association is working out with the parents' and teachers' societies a program of cooperation with the federal bureau.

In Utah the secretary of the association has been appointed secretary of the state child welfare committee and is now giving practically his whole time to the drive.

The Wisconsin association has gone into the enterprise vigorously. On the basis of the deaths of young children during the past five years, it has made up a quota of babies to be saved in each county during the coming year. The allotment for the state as a whole is 2,410.

Arizona Organized

Early last spring the Arizona association took up the drive actively in that state. The executive secretary makes the preliminary local arrangements—that is, giving detailed information on clinic material needed, equipment, specialists and the like. She goes to each locality for at least the opening day of the clinic, and sees to it that everything is in readiness. In addition to weighing and measuring, the babies are given a thorough examination. A specialist on children has been secured for all the clinics held thus far, his services being donated to the cause. Clinics have been held in Tucson, Phoenix, Globe and Prescott, and others are soon to be organized.

Suggestions from the Field

This department of the BULLETIN is designed to give brief information regarding anti-tuberculosis activities in different parts of the country. The items published are presumed to deal with new lines of work or new methods and to contain suggestions of general value. Tuberculosis workers are invited to send appropriate information to John Daniels, Publicity Secretary.

Exchange Service

The response to the proposed exchange service of the National Association, as outlined in the BULLETIN for June, has been very favorable. As previously stated this service is to be limited, at first, to state associations, except in the case of a few local societies which have taken a special interest in it. To date, written replies to our recent circular letter have been received from a majority of the state secretaries, recording their desire to take part in the exchange, while others have expressed themselves to the same effect verbally. The letters received have contained much information regarding the activities of the respective associations. A good deal of printed material in the form of bulletins, reports and leaflets, has also come to hand. This collection shows a general similarity but also some interesting differences and local characteristics as regards the publicity of the different associations.

The present number of the BULLETIN is made up very largely of the current information thus obtained from many parts of the country. It is hoped that each locality may find these items not only of interest but also of practical value in the promotion of its own work. Further information on any subject noted may be secured either through the exchange, or by communicating direct with the agency in question.

State secretaries who have not yet replied to our letter are advised to do so as soon as convenient, if interested, in order that the exchange service may be put into operation throughout the country. The fuller the information and material supplied, the better.

Directory Changes

From time to time the BULLETIN has published lists of state secretaries, revised to date. Henceforth, acting upon a suggestion made by James A. Minnick of Chicago, changes in secretaryships will be reported currently in each BULLETIN, for the information of state and local organizations. Limits of space will make it necessary to confine such notices in the BULLETIN to secretaryships of states and large cities, but similar information regarding any locality will be supplied by letter, on request addressed to the Directory of the National Association.

Following are changes which have occurred since the list was published in the May BULLETIN:

Maryland, no executive secretary at present; office secretary, Miss M. B. Hokamp.

Minnesota, Dr. H. W. Hill, executive secretary; Dr. I. J. Murphy, assistant secretary.

South Carolina, Miss Chauncey Blackburn, executive secretary.

Rhode Island Brevity

For brevity and novelty of form, the annual report of the Rhode Island Association, recently issued, is to be commended. It consists of a sheet about 9 by 14 inches in size, folded to make 8 pages, opening telescope fashion. First comes a nut-shell summary of the year's work, then a directory of all tuberculosis agencies in the state, a list of the association's officers and members, and the treasurer's report. Pictures, however, are lacking. A few good ones, substituted for the membership roll, would add to the report's general appeal.

Alabama Saves

The Jefferson County, Ala., association is combining thrift and altruism in its local campaign, through the collection of tin-foil by school children. Since last November nearly $1,500 has been realized in this way. Half of this money goes to support an open-air school. The other half, in a spirit of international altruism, is given to the American committee on Armenian and Syrian relief, for use in saving the lives of orphaned children in those harassed lands.

How to Get Sanatoria

Workers interested in getting county sanatoria will find valuable suggestions as to how to conduct any necessary local campaigns in an outline drawn up by the Illinois association for use in that state. It is entitled "Outline of a Program for Conducting a Campaign for a County Tuberculosis Sanatorium by Referendum under the Illinois Law." Though it applies specifically to that state, its general features are capable of application elsewhere, and will serve for states and districts as well as for counties.

Vermont Items

The Vermont association will henceforth supply sputum cups upon application to anyone who is tuberculous. These cups will be provided free to those who cannot afford to pay anything and to others at a nominal charge. They are supplied automatically to all persons examined at the state department of health whose sputum is positive. The cups are made of oiled paper with close fitting cases, and are to be burned after use for one day.

The association is also engaged in a campaign to raise funds through the sale of shares in the organization. These shares are to be sold for $1.00 each, and the dividends paid in "conscientious work." Window display advertizing is being used to push their sale.

Philadelphia Publicity

The Philadelphia committee of the Pennsylvania association is doing some good work along lines of educational publicity. A great deal of space is obtained in the newspapers for news items, health articles, stories and current pictures. Special material is supplied to labor publications. A live little four-page bulletin called *Health Hints* is circulated in large quantities. The use of motion pictures, combined with talks and the distribution of printed matter, has been highly developed. Through the summer such picture displays are given at all the playgrounds of the city. The tuberculosis films used are "Hope," "The Awakening of John Bond," and "The Train of the Germ." A comic picture is always run in to get the crowd.

Similar motion-picture methods are being followed in Minneapolis, Brooklyn and Cleveland.

Real Campaigning

May the results obtained in West Virginia be commensurate with the vigor and persistence shown by the state association in campaigning through that rugged commonwealth. In describing a recent trip through some of the rural sections, the executive secretary says: "Those who do not know about our mountain roads with hills like the sides of a steep roof, slippery with mud, sometimes hanging over precipices, can have but little conception of what it means to make such a tour, but our 'tin Lizzie' got us there and back again. Once we were within two miles of our destination when we found a great tree across the road. We had to back out until we could turn and then go miles around to get there, but we held every meeting, except one in the afternoon."

Trudeau School

The fourth session of the Trudeau School of Tuberculosis, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., June 14 to July 25, was attended by some 25 physicians, a larger number than at any previous session. There were more than 40 applicants for admission to the course but the number had to be limited, so that those in attendance could receive individual attention from the instructors. This is the only post-graduate school in the country devoted exclusively to tuberculosis, and the men and women admitted are either physicians who wish to specialize on the disease or specialists who wish to go deeper into research. Those enrolled this year were from many states and from Canada. Dr. H. A. Pattison, medical field secretary of the National Association, took the course.

Minneapolis Moves

Tuberculosis work appears to be vigorously on the move in Minneapolis. A program of main objectives for the next three years has been drawn up and published. This program is summarized in the JOURNAL OF THE OUTDOOR LIFE for August and fully outlined in a leaflet which may be obtained from the Minneapolis Committee, and which contains good suggestions for other communities. Some of the principal things in view are an open-air all-the-year camp for working girls, a preventorium for children and the development of educational work in factories and through trade unions.

Tuberculosis Primers

In connection with educational and preventive measures for children, attention is called to a Tuberculosis Primer for School Children, published by the bureau of tuberculosis of the California state board of health.

This neat little booklet of 46 pages is written in simple language, deals only with essentials and is attractively illustrated. In an introduction the state superintendent of schools recommends it for text-book use. "The more the children know of the truth," he says, "the more these newly discovered facts filter from the learned scientists into the rank and file of the people, the greater becomes our ground for hope." The text is written by Dr. Robert A. Peers, of Colfax, Calif. Copies may be secured from Mrs. E. L. M. Tate-Thompson, director of the bureau of tuberculosis and secretary of the state association.

A smaller catechism and primer is issued by the Delaware association. It consists mainly of simple questions and answers. It is not illustrated, but is brief (8 pages), very practical and easily understood. Copies on request.

Austin Quizzes

Austin, Texas, is making politics count in the local tuberculosis situation. The United Charities, which includes this problem among its activities, has adopted a resolution, to be mailed by registered letter (receipt requested!) to each of several candidates for the office of county commissioner. The resolution, which is self-explanatory, is worth quoting entire:

"Whereas, the United Charities Association, having a thorough knowledge of the tuberculosis situation in Austin, and being aware of the fact that these patients are scattered over various residence sections of this city, and are a danger to the citizens of Austin, and being further alive to the fact that the disease is spreading to an alarming extent, and learning from the report of the city physician of Austin that there were twenty-three deaths from this disease during the month of May, being almost one-fourth of the total number of deaths for the month; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the various candidates for office of county commissioner be asked to write an open letter to the press, stating their views with reference to this important public health measure, and pledging themselves to make provisions for the establishment and maintenance of a tuberculosis camp for the people of this county in accordance with the State law so providing for such care."

Herald of Well Country

The most ambitious monthly organ of a tuberculosis association which has come to the BULLETIN's attention is *The Herald of the Well Country*, published by the New Mexico Public Health Association, under the editorship of John Tombs. The *Herald* is more than a bulletin—is in fact a monthly magazine of some 24 pages, illustrated, carrying many advertisements and having a large subscription list. It covers the general field of public health. The July number reports rather fully the annual meeting of the National Association.

Montana Starts Things

The Montana Association is starting some things which are designed to put that state further up in the progressive list. The work and general objects of the association were presented and endorsed at two recent state-wide gatherings—those of the federation of women's clubs and the medical society. At the latter special interest was taken in the need for additional hospital accommodations to provide treatment for returned tuberculous soldiers. This occasion in fact marked the opening of the association's campaign for one or more state sanatoria.

To promote this campaign, and to reach the rural population especially, advantage will be taken of the county fairs, at which exhibits will be made and material distributed. News and educational articles will be supplied to the papers throughout the state. Several tuberculosis nurses have been put to work in different localities, and are expected to create enlarging centres of interest. Finally, two or three local tuberculosis surveys are being undertaken, in cooperation with the state board of health. One of these, covering Blaine County, has been under way for the past six weeks and is now nearly completed. A similar stock-taking is going on at Deer Lodge. These surveys will be focused particularly upon the problem of the tuberculous soldier.

T. B. among Women

The local association at South Bend, Indiana, is pointing the way for other communities to make war-time machinery count toward reducing tuberculosis among women. The state has been registering all women for war service. The president of the local association, as it happened, was appointed chairman of the registration committee for South Bend. According to a letter at hand from the association, "She instructed all the registrars, in getting the physical history, to emphasize any lung trouble. The names of persons thus affected are being submitted to us and we have sent the nurse out to visit them. We have been able to uncover new cases in this way, and the women have usually been willing to come to the clinic for examination. We have persuaded several to take the treatment at Healthwin."

Three More Bulletins

Over Here, the new bulletin of the St. Louis Society, made its initial appearance in July. "In looking so intently at the war 'over there,'" says the editor, "we sometimes fail to realize the war duties and problems for us 'over here.'" The bulletin's functions will be to keep the people of St. Louis in constant touch with the society and its work. The first number consists of four pages, one made up entirely of pictures showing some of the society's activities, and the others of pithy items of both local and national interest.

Health Peaks is the appropriate and striking title of the new monthly bulletin of the Colorado (formerly Rocky Mountain) Public Health Association, which made its début in July. The first page is given to an announcement of the Southwestern Sectional Conference, to meet in Denver, October 4-5. Other subjects covered are the Framingham Demonstration, what Wisconsin and Illinois are doing to meet public health nursing problems and the care of returned tuberculous soldiers in Colorado. In make-up the bulletin consists of four pages printed in typewriter style.

The Open Air Messenger, another new bulletin—thus far a quarterly—is published by the New Hampshire association. It began in February. The May issue is devoted largely to a discussion of tuberculosis as a war problem. The last page outlines the association's program for the ensuing year. This bulletin has four pages and is well printed.

Paragraph Jottings

The tuberculosis nurses of the Delaware association in Wilmington have been given the status of officers of the board of health. The association reports that this has been of much practical assistance.

The New Hampshire association, which is the youngest in the state fold, has already covered nearly all the cities and larger towns of that state in an educational campaign of exhibits and health talks. Local arrangements are made usually through the women's clubs.

The Utah association reports that the first strictly tuberculosis nurse in that state began her work in June, and that a second one is soon to be added. An intensive health survey of one county is also on the immediate program.

In the July bulletin of the State Charities Aid Association of New York appears an interpretation of the American tuberculosis work in France, written by Dr. George E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation. This article is especially interesting as outlining the motives, background and probable results in the large of American organized health activities in France.

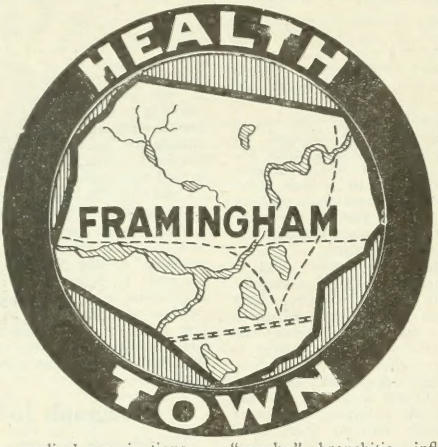
The Framingham Demonstration

No. 2: The Sickness Census*

By Mary A. Abel, Educational Assistant

How the Framingham Demonstration made a sickness census of the town of Framingham and what it revealed is the story of Monograph No. 2 just published. The "Sickness Census" is the second of the series of publications to be issued from the offices of the Demonstration and may be had upon request from the Community Health Station at Framingham, Mass.

The sickness census was the first major activity of the Community Health Station and preceded the physical examination of 3,000 of the population of the town. It was the purpose of the Demonstration in this to secure figures on admitted illness for purposes of comparison with other communities surveyed and for comparison with subsequent findings of the medical examinations.



The house to house canvass was made by agents and nurses who were supplied with census forms for tabulating information. In this way admitted illness was recorded and at the same time appointments were made for the physical examinations to follow. In addition to this census a rural sickness study was made for the strictly rural sections of the town.

The Rate of Sickness

The sickness census did not seek to reach every person in the town but covered typical sections of the community and population groups. In all 6,582 people were interviewed, a sufficient number to justify safe conclusions regarding the probable prevalence of illness.

The sickness rate for the entire group covered in the census, 6.2 per cent., is a higher rate than has ever been recorded previously. In the sickness census for North Carolina, 2.8 per cent. was reached; Boston, 1.9 per cent.; Rochester, 2.1 per cent.

This indicates that a larger amount of illness was recorded as a result of the intensive publicity preceding the census, and the more liberal definition of sickness adopted for the study.

A great many minor illnesses were recorded, and the most common of all affections in the order of percentage, were colds, heart disease, rheumatism, diseases of the stomach, tuberculosis, "coughs," bronchitis, influenza, "nervousness," and diseases of the kidneys.

While the subsequent disease findings on examination were greater than the illness admitted, the figures on tuberculosis are interesting. In the census 38 cases were recorded as being suspiciously or positively tuberculous, 16 of which were confirmed as actual tuberculosis cases on further examination.

The sickness census, aside from the valuable data gained, served as a highly useful instrument for acquiring a more thorough and general knowledge of the community selected for the Demonstration. It proved to be a valuable source of information along social and morbidity lines, particularly regarding tuberculosis, prenatal work, and infant welfare.

* These monthly articles in the Framingham series began in July.

Industrial Health Exhibit

To point out the dangers to health which may arise in industry, and to emphasize the vital importance to America of physical and industrial fitness on the part of her army of workers, the Framingham Demonstration is now conducting an industrial health exhibit.

The exhibit includes 130 illuminated lantern slides, relating to factory and home hygiene, and a dozen panels illustrating disease prevention. The need for medical service, nursing and lunch rooms in factories is similarly brought out. A special feature is one of the recently invented stereomotorgraphs, which automatically gives a continuous display of slides.

Emergency Nursing Courses

Tuberculosis associations are contributing very substantially toward meeting the acute need for emergency public health nurses to help fill the gap made by the war in the ranks of trained nurses available for home service.

Below is summarized briefly information which has reached the National Association regarding such courses in five states:

Minnesota

The first to get under way was in Minnesota. It opened May 27, ran for six weeks, and had an attendance of fifteen nurses. This course was conducted by the Minnesota Public Health Association, in connection with the state university and the social service agencies of St. Paul, where the instruction was given. Nursing problems of the small towns and rural communities received special attention. At least four two-hour lectures were held each week, as well as round-table conferences, while four or five days a week were given to field work and inspection visits. In the fall a four months' course will be given at the university, to which seniors from accredited nursing schools, as well as graduate nurses, will be admitted.

Iowa

Iowa was next in line. There the state association, at short notice, launched a course in June. "We enrolled eight graduate nurses," the secretary of the association writes, "for an eight weeks' course, consisting of one-half to two-thirds time in practice work under expert supervision and the balance in lectures, assigned reading work and special conferences. We originally limited the enrollment to six, to make sure that we could give intensive supervision in the field work, but eight nurses of thirty applying were finally admitted, and all reported for the opening of the course on June 24. Some of the other applicants may be induced to take public health nurses training offered at other places. Others are looking forward to a repetition of the course, which we hope can be given in cooperation with the state university, thereby securing for the nurses a more adequate amount of class room instruction and theoretical work. Only such nurses were accepted as could furnish good reasons why they should not enter Red Cross military service. This seemed particularly desirable, as our announcements were issued at practically the same time that the Red Cross campaign for the enrollment of 25,000 nurses was launched."

Illinois

A little later in June the first of a series of brief courses "for community nurses" was begun at Springfield, Illinois, under the auspices of the state departments of public health and public welfare and the state tuberculosis association. In accordance with a sugges-

tion of the organized registered nurses of the state, only registered nurses have been admitted. Attendance was limited to fifteen. The time is divided between lectures at Springfield, and field work in various small communities in the state. The course will run for ten weeks and will include general visiting nursing, community organization, public health nursing, tuberculosis, child welfare and school nursing.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin will inaugurate in September a "course for health instructors." This course strikes out along new lines, in that it is not restricted to registered nurses, but according to the announcement of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, has as its purpose to "equip normal school and college graduates to supervise the health and physical condition of children and adults of the civil population." Even under peaceful conditions, the announcement states, the rapidly growing demand for public health workers had far exceeded the supply that could be recruited from the ranks of trained nurses, and the present course is intended to start a new source of supply. This will be a ten months' course, conducted at the university extension center in Milwaukee. Those enrolled will be carefully selected and the number will probably be limited to fifteen. A broad curriculum has been outlined.

Oklahoma

Last comes the following report from the Oklahoma association: "For your information we wish to say that the Association is conducting the Oklahoma Public Health Nursing Institute beginning July 29, to last ten weeks. This Institute will be for graduate nurses who wish to receive public health training in order to take up public health nursing in this State. We have added to our staff the former chief lady superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses, who will be in charge of the course. The Institute is sanctioned by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, and nurses completing this course will be given certificates accredited by the National Organization."

"Carry On"

Carry On is the title of a new monthly magazine launched in June, edited by the Surgeon General of the United States Army and published for him by the American Red Cross. It is devoted to the reconstruction of disabled soldiers and sailors. The first number is well illustrated and very attractively made up throughout. On request, addressed to the Surgeon General's office, this magazine will be sent each month without charge. Tuberculosis workers will be interested especially in any discussion regarding tuberculous soldiers and sailors.

Reconstruction is a similar magazine for Canada, published monthly at Ottawa by the Department of Soldiers Civil Reestablishment.

Modern Health Crusaders Department

The 1918-19 edition of the record folder for the Crusaders' health chores, now being printed, represents an important revision. The chores are:

1. I washed my hands before each meal to-day.
2. I washed not only my face but my ears and neck and I cleaned my fingernails to-day.
3. I tried to-day to keep fingers, pencils and everything that might be unclean out of my mouth and nose.
4. I drank a glass of water before each meal and before going to bed, and drank no tea, coffee or other injurious drinks to-day.
5. I brushed my teeth thoroughly in the morning and in the evening to-day.
6. I took ten or more slow deep breaths of fresh air to-day.
7. I played outdoors or with windows open more than thirty minutes to-day.
8. I was in bed ten hours or more last night and kept my window open.*
9. I tried to-day to sit up and stand up straight, to eat slowly, and to attend to toilet and each need of my body at its regular time.
10. I tried to-day to keep neat and cheerful constantly and to be helpful to others.
11. I took a full bath on each day of the week that is checked.

These eleven chores are three more than the first set, but it will be noted that chores 3 and 10 of the new series are "try" chores, less exacting than the others. A record of 72 chores done in one week makes a perfect score. This requires a bath taken on each of two days and a scrupulous observance of the decalogue preceding that chore, although a third bath may atone for one day's remissness in one of the ten commandments. 75% is a passing score;—54 chores in a week.

A child becomes a Modern Health Crusader and receives his certificate of enrolment and title of Page by doing 54 chores in each of two weeks. To rise to higher ranks and earn the button or pins, the chores must be done for the following number of weeks:

For Squire, 3 weeks after becoming Page, a total of 5 weeks.

For Knight, 5 weeks after becoming Squire, a total of 10 weeks.

For Knight Banneret, 5 weeks after becoming Knight, a total of 15 weeks.

A notable improvement is the provision that the school teacher or other Crusade master shall approve the child's record of chores before he is entitled to rank and badge. By this provision, where the appearance of the child belies his statement, the wrongful award of a pin may be prevented.

The notice to the teacher printed on the chore folder gives the essence of a new plan for competition in the Crusade, explained in full in the new manual: "Children should be stimulated by posting their credits in the schoolroom and by contests between each other and between classes or schools to acquire the highest ranks in the shortest possible time, with corresponding improvement in health. A Page has a credit of 2; a Squire an additional credit of 3; and a Knight and a Knight Banneret, each an additional credit of 5; but credits to be allowed in a contest must all be earned in a period of 15 weeks. Thus the child who becomes a Knight Banneret in 15 weeks has a credit of 15, the highest score; but if he is only a Knight at the end of the 15 weeks, his score is 10, the total of his credits as Page, Squire and Knight. The score of a class at any time within 15 weeks from the beginning of a contest is determined by adding the credits earned by the Crusaders of different rank and dividing the total by the number of children."

As the new chore record folder carries scoring spaces for eight weeks, two folders are enough to carry a child through a fifteen weeks' contest, a substantial part of one school term. With two contests conducted in one year, this part of the Crusade program comes near meeting the demand from numerous school teachers that the work be kept up throughout the school year. The National Association expects to feature these contests. The plan is to publish charts for posting the names of Pages, Squires, Knights and Knight Bannerets, indicating the scores of individuals and of the class on the schoolroom wall.

In the new manual, to be distributed before the opening of school in September, the schedule for meetings has been expanded to twelve months of the year, as follows:

January—Home and school gymnastics. Folk dances. Organized play in medicine. Fresh air, wholesome food, exercise, rest. Methods of outdoor sleeping. *March*—Nervous system. Influence of mind on health. Cheerfulness, anger, courage, purity. *April*—Fly, mosquito and vermin campaigns. Clean-up work. *May*—What and how to eat and drink. Regularity. Weight. Food protection. Clean hands. Typhoid fever. *June*—Temperance, alcohol, tobacco, injurious soft drinks. *July*—Patriotism of health. Marching or military drill. Care of feet. *August*—Outing or picnic. Field athletics and organized play. *September*—First aid to the injured. Posture. *October*—Care of teeth. Toothbrush drill. Care of nose and throat. *November*—Care of eyes, ears, skin and scalp. Baths. *December*—Tuberculosis and respiratory diseases. How to prevent colds. Red Cross Christmas seals.

* Boys and girls thirteen years of age may change this to "nine hours." Those under nine should sleep eleven hours.

Tuberculosis Vies with War in Death Toll

Statement by Dr. Livingston Farrand

That the mortality from tuberculosis under ordinary conditions is certainly comparable with and may even exceed the loss of life in battle in the present war, was declared in a statement recently issued in New York by Dr. Livingston Farrand, Director of the American Commission for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in France. Dr. Farrand, who has been in France during the past year, returned to the United States in June to attend the graduation exercises of the University of Colorado, of which he is president. He has now gone back to France to resume his work as head of the Commission.

Dr. Farrand's statement was quoted at length by the press throughout the country. It is here presented in full, as in view of its source and striking character, it lends itself to effective publicity use in many ways by state and local agencies in the furtherance of the anti-tuberculosis campaign in America. The figures as to men rejected in the draft on account of tuberculosis are the first which have appeared with regard to the country as a whole. The predictions as to probable increase of tuberculosis among our civilian population, through indirect effects of the war, are of course based upon the author's study of conditions in France. The fact that from 1905 to 1914 Dr. Farrand was executive secretary of the National Tuberculosis Association means that he speaks also with intimate knowledge of conditions in America.

Dr. Farrand's Statement

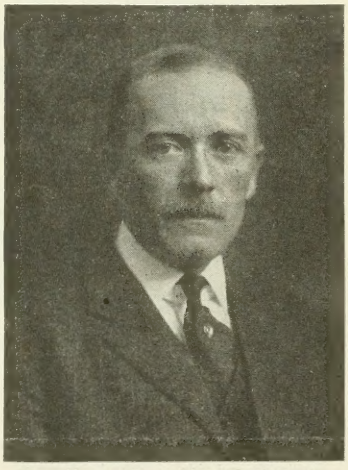
"Though the sacrifice of lives in the present war has been so enormous as to make all previous losses on the battlefield appear slight in comparison," said Dr. Farrand, "it nevertheless appears to be a fact that this frightful war mortality does not greatly exceed, and indeed may be exceeded by, the deaths from tuberculosis under ordinary conditions, if equal areas and periods be considered. In the four years since the war began, the total number of deaths from tuberculosis among the civilian population and in the armies of all the countries engaged has at least approximated the total number of soldiers killed in battle.

Significance for U. S.

"The significance of this fact for America, now and after the war, is what I want to point out before returning to France. Though thus far our own casualties in the war have of course been small, it is unlikely that any future American losses, after our army at the front has reached the full proportions in view, will surpass, for a given period, the total of deaths from tuberculosis among our civilian population. Actual deaths on the battlefield, or as a result of wounds, and not total casualties, are referred to in this comparison. While the total British casualties, for example, were 17,336 for the week ending July 6, actual deaths were 2,736, or only 15% of the total. Each year the death toll from tuberculosis in the United States is between 150,000 and 200,000. This disease leads all others in mortality.

Draft Revelations

"How widespread the prevalence of tuberculosis is has been revealed to America more extensively than ever before as a result of the physical examinations made by the draft boards and army physicians. Approximately 40,000 men, it would appear from the statistics available, were rejected in the first draft as tuberculous. Many, if not most, of these men have been going about freely in the community not yet aware that they were afflicted with the disease, and that they were sources of danger to others, especially children. Some have known that they had the disease, but have neglected their own condition and their responsibility as regards the health of their associates. Of the men who passed the draft boards, another 10,000, following more searching examination by medical officers of the army, were subsequently discharged on account of tuberculosis, giving a combined total of 50,000.



Dr. Livingston Farrand

"While the war has thus effectually disclosed conditions which existed before, rather than produced these conditions, it is also true that in indirect ways it has substantially increased the tuberculosis problem in the European countries involved. I refer not to the situation in the armies where the mode of life often tends to reduce the extent of this disease, but to conditions which affect the civilian population. Increase in the price of food, clothing and housing, has exceeded general increase in wages. Consequently, among the lower wage groups who comprise the mass of the population, food supply has diminished in both quantity and quality. This has produced a state of undernutrition, which in turn has reduced physical resistance to tuberculosis, particularly among children. Among adults, mental stress and worry have lowered general vitality and increased susceptibility to the disease. These indirect effects of the war are clearly evident in France, and will doubtless become increasingly evident in America as the war continues.

An Appeal to America

"Taken altogether, therefore, the problem of tuberculosis by which America is now confronted is one of tremendous size, in the successful solution of which the best energies of the country will be required. Under the leadership of the National Tuberculosis Association, similar associations in every state and some 1,500 local societies are now conducting a vigorous nation-wide campaign against the further spread of this disease. Both its chronic aspects and its acute war phases, the latter involving chiefly adequate provision for the rejected and discharged men previously mentioned, are being systematically attacked. If I may make an appeal to America, on the eve of sailing again for France, it is this: That the people of America throw themselves into the winning of the war against tuberculosis with the same zeal and efficiency with which they have thrown themselves into the winning of the war against the Kaiser. To make our country really safe for democracy, we must first make it healthy."

The National Association suggests to state and local agencies that the foregoing statement by Dr. Farrand be turned to account in promoting anti-tuberculosis work in each locality. It will serve as a timely special leaflet, or can be used in bulletins, reports and lectures. One or more good local newspaper stories can also be based upon it.